Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

Hints respecting a project for eſtabliſhing univerſal peace with the Indians.

THE purpoſe of the following obſervations is not either to criminate or panegyriſe the meaſures of the national government reſpecting the Indians; it is to *ſuggeſt ſome conſiderations* relative to Indian affairs, *with views very different from thoſe of party.* But, as my ſoul revolts againſt the ſlaviſh doctrines that militate againſt liberal diſcuſſion, I purpoſe to expreſs my ſentiments in the ſpirit of freedom; while I reſpect that decorum which is due to the enlightened mind of America.—And I ſhall firſt advert to meaſures which have already been propoſed or adopted for maintaining peace with the Indians.

1. *The giving of preſents* to the Indians, is a meaſure which has been ſometimes employed. Perhaps particular circumſtances may, in certain caſes, adviſe its adoption. But it may be queſtioned whether this meaſure, although the practice of European powers ſhould ſeem to recommend it, is, on the whole, beneficial. Its advantages are at leaſt temporary and precarious—and perhaps it tends in the event to encourage in the Indians a diſpoſition to depredation.

The meaſure of ſending clerical miſſionaries among the Indians has had its patrons. The zeal with which this meaſure has been in ſome inſtances patronized, may be conſidered as arguing more goodneſs of intention than reach of thought, or acquaintance with the hiſtory of ſociety. I do not however object to the meaſure, but only to the miſcalculation of its relative place and importance. Of itſelf, it appears inadequate at preſent, to the object of maintaining peace with the Indians.

3. *Negociation* is one of the reſources. This may be a valuable auxiliary, as conducive to the eventual eſtabliſhment of peace. But conſidered in any other light, it may diſappoint the hopes of the public. I will mention a ſingle conſideration, as authorizing a diſtruſt of the efficiency of treaties with the Indians. After the war in which the French are now engaged had extended to the principal *Maritime Powers* of Europe, and had conſequently become immediately intereſting to the American commerce, the Preſident of the United States announced to his fellow-citizens, that national diſpoſition which is declared in the national treaties and laws; publicly proclaiming, for the information and benefit of the citizens, the importance of abſtaining from all acts inconſiſtent with that friendſhip and impartiality, which the faith of treaties and the authority of the law enjoined: And in the ſame proclamation, he gave public notice of that determination which principle dictates, the determination to execute his official and ſworn duty. Yet even this meaſure has not eſcaped animadverſion, and the language of cenſure. Such animadverſions, when proceeding from miſguided zeal, and not from perſonal diſappointment, may indeed be regarded with a peculiar indulgence and generous compaſſion, as being the erratic effuſions of an ardent paſſion for liberty. But, when a meaſure clearly conſtitutional, and wiſely adapted to guard againſt the infraction of treaties and the public law, is cenſured, even in a country ſo enlightened and liberal as the United States, and by perſons claiming the character of American citizens; can it be rational to repoſe implicit confidence in the effect of treaties over ſuch perſons as Indians—perſons ſo ignorant, ſo ſuſpicious, ſo irritable, ſo prone to plunder, ſo deſtitute of regular government? Are the majority of the Indians leſs adverſe to the reſtraints of moral order, than the perſons who traduce the Preſident's proclamation?

4. *The Troops* of the United States are intended for the protection of peace on the frontier. But in caſe of hoſtilities on the weſtern borders, the extent of frontier, the diſtance of the reſpective poſts, and the deſultory attacks incident to an Indian war, are among the cauſes which render it difficult, or impoſſible, to completely protect the rights of the United States by adopting a ſyſtem merely defenſive. And in ſending a regular army into the Indian country, various difficulties preſent themſelves, as obſtacles to the complete ſucceſs of ſuch a plan: the natural obſtacles which impede the march of a regular army through an uncultivated country; the multiplied difficulties, as well as the expenſe of furniſhing the army with the requiſite ſupplies; the difficulty of ever overtaking the enemy and fighting him on equal ground; the diability to ſurprize and defeat. And temporary excurſions of volunteers, however honorable they may be, at times, to the partizans, are of ſuch a nature as to want that ſyſtematic arrangement which appears requiſite to the eſtabliſhment of permanent peace with the Indians.

5. *The advancement of cultivation* among the Indians is an object contemplated by ſome of the late treaties; and ought never to be forgotten. Yet this purpoſe, if purſued alone, muſt be ſlow in its progreſs: Although when fully attained it muſt be of eminent utility. This purpoſe, however, may, it is imagined, be accelerated by meaſure which is yet to be ſuggeſted.

The preceding remarks point to the principal expedients which have been relied on for keeping the Indians in peace. And taken ſingly, or in connection, they do not appear to promiſe that prompt and complete eſtabliſhment of peace which is deſirable for the United States. Theſe general remarks argue the difficulty of accompliſhing this deſirable object; as well as the propriety of adopting ſuch further expedients as the importance and the difficulty of the object may demand.

Is there then no other meaſure which may be adopted, and which will aid and accelerate the main object of the arrangement now in operation? Before ſuggeſting a ſpecific anſwer to this queſtion, I will ſuccinctly mention ſome general ideas.

To eſtabliſh univerſal peace with the Indians, it appears important that order, government, civilization, ſhould take place among them. This conſideration immediately opens into an extenſive field of enquiry. I do not purpoſe at this time to ſurvey and particularly delineate the whole; but ſimply to point to ſome of the main objects of attention. I ſhall only ſketch ſomething of an outline without even pretending to complete the repreſentations. Perſons converſant in comprehenſive views of human affairs muſt be ſenſible of the variety of particulars that would require attention in minutely inveſtigating the ſubject! But, as the preſent deſign is to *throw out only ſome hints* for public conſideration, the obſervations will be of a general nature, omitting a multitude of particulars.

An opinion has, in ſome meaſure obtained, That it is impracticable to civilize the red people on the borders of the United States. But the ſmall effect of paſt attempts for this purpoſe does not appear to warrant the opinion. The progreſs of mankind from rudeneſs to humanization is uſually ſlow, much ſlower than a partial obſerver of ſociety would be apt even to imagine.

It is, I acknowledge, no eaſy matter to form a true eſtimate of the *ſpace of time* which, in the general courſe of events, muſt elapſe, before any people having no connection with the more civilized part of mankind, would emerge from the rudeneſs of ſavage life and advance to the civilization, the arts and humanities of poliſhed ſociety. Perhaps *the ſpace of a thouſand years* is conſiderably ſhort of the truth. Let a perſon conſider the rudeneſs of nations on the continent of Europe ſo late as the fifteenth century, and even later—then recur to the accounts to be found relative to the ſame nations in the writings of Tacitus, or Cæſar; and further conſider the length of time which thoſe nations muſt have exiſted, at the periods to which theſe writers refer! This view of only a part of mankind may abundantly evince the very ſlow, and almoſt imperceptible progreſs of the human race from ſavage rudeneſs to civiliſed conditions.

It alſo appears credible, that this progreſs in its earlier ſtages is much leſs perceptible than in its ſubſequent periods.

And there is one general conſideration which applies very univerſally to the progreſs of civilization:—As far as my recollection now extends, *hiſtory has not recorded any people that ever were civiliſed without the intervention of military ſubordination.*

(To be continued.)

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE Citizens whoſe names appeared in the letter publiſhed in your paper of Wedneſday laſt, from the Ambaſſador of France, to the French Citizens in this place, do not think themſelves intitled to ſuch particular notice for any trifling aſſiſtance they may have lent to the unfortunate French ſeamen, who eſcaped from *Miqueſon*, and landed here.—Beſides, it ought to be known, that the ſmall amount that was collected for the relief of theſe diſtreſſed men, was aided equally by the contribution of a number of other Citizens of the town, whoſe feelings are warmly intereſted for the ſucceſs of the French Revolution, and who embraced with avidity an opportunity that would evince their ſincere and grateful attachment to the patriot citizens of that great and generous nation, which had the courage to afford comfort and relief to America in the hour of her affliction and diſtreſs—and there is now ſufficient evidence to believe, that had it only been hinted to the Citizens of the town, that their aid to the contribution would have been neceſſary, nineteen, in twenty, would have ſeized upon the occaſion, to have manifeſted their friendſhip and affection to the children of the only true and faithful friend of the United States.

[*Se Gazette, 6th inſt.*]

Boſton July 3, 1793.

NEUTRALITY.

OUR neutral Flag is in all climes unfurl'd—
And fails ſecure while terrors rock the world;
O how ſupremely curſt, the wretch who tries
To wreſt from commerce ſuch a glorious prize.

FROM THE WESTERN STAR,
Publiſhed at Stockbridge (Maſſ.) *by* L. ANDREWS.

IT has been juſtly obſerved, that the terms "LIBERTY and EQUALITY" have been flagrantly perverted, by the conſtruction given to them by ſome who make great pretentions to patriotiſm and political ſagacity—Liberty gives the privilege of enjoying in peace and ſecurity the fruits of induſtry—it opens wide the door to honorary preferment, to thoſe who purſue the paths of integrity and political rectitude—it favors the diſſemination of that knowledge which enables the community to diſtinguiſh between real and pretended merit, and which directs the public attention to the former, whether found in the low wall'd cottage, or in the lofty edifice of wealth and affluence.—Liberty inveſts a people with the right of electing their own rulers, whoſe taſk is to enact laws for the general good—and it enjoins upon the community a ſtrict and punctual obedience to them, without which, neither private nor public happineſs can long be conſidered in any other view than as empty ſounds.—The aforementioned are among the many privileges which are allotted to a nation whoſe citizens rightly obſerve and uſe the advantages which freedom and independence place within their reach—For ſuch liberty our heroes fought—for ſuch liberty our martyrs fell—for ſuch liberty our patriots have performed the duties of the cabinet, and ſuch liberty may it long be our happineſs unmoleſted to enjoy.——Equality conſtitutes a barrier againſt the aſſumption of undelegated power—it gives the ſame ſecurity for the protection of the middling and lower claſs, in the exerciſe of their rights, as it does to the rich and affluent, and renders the ſeat of juſtice acceſſible to all ranks of citizens.——*Some honeſt* but weak and uninformed characters, propagate an idea that liberty conſiſts in every man's doing that which is moſt agreeable to the dictates of inclination, whether conformable to the laws, or not—that national regulations, calculated for the wiſeſt purpoſes, muſt, without giving time to experience their effects, be rendered ſubſervient to the whims and caprice of a ſet of complainers, who have ſufficient art to deceive the unwary, and baſeneſs enough to endeavor to render the public diſcontented with the operation of a free and juſt government. The views of the laſt mentioned are, to introduce diſorder and confuſion, that, amidſt its raging, they may themſelves ſeize the helm of power—this effected, their tone would alter—and while they fought principally their own aggrandizement, the people would be called on to obey their mandates, as the infallible oracles of political rectitude. What theſe demagogues, before their *exaltation*, would ſtile liberty and equality, viz. the right of the populace to aſſemble and overawe the proceedings of the freely elected legiſlators of the nation, they would afterwards declaim againſt as unlawful and ſeditious. But the former ideas, when once generally diſſeminated, eſpecially among an uninformed multitude, are apt to carry their influence beyond the controul of reaſon, and finally produce the moſt alarming conſequences.—Unhappily, this line of conduct has been too much purſued by our Gallic allies, whoſe noble ſtruggles in the cauſe of human nature cannot but be intereſting to every American.

Thoſe who delight in the diffuſion of that happineſs concomitant on the eſtabliſhment of wiſe and wholeſome laws, muſt heartily wiſh that the original principles which induced France to throw off the fetters of tyranny, may yet inſpire them to the purſuit of thoſe meaſures which are neceſſary to ſecure liberty and its bleſſings on a juſt and permanent foundation.—There are thoſe who condemn as *Ariſtocrats*, all who do not join in the huzzas of a Paris mob, and unheſitatingly approbate the proceedings *in toto* of the French Jacobin club—but many, very many, who think that the conduct of the former is diſgraceful, and that of the latter hoſtile to all true principles of liberty, pray with more honeſt hearts for the ſucceſs of the great cauſe of freedom, than thoſe who accuſe them with being favorers of *Ariſtocracy, &c. &c.*—But theſe declaimers *muſt* have a cant phraſe, and *Ariſtocracy* will anſwer their purpoſe *as well*, and perhaps *better*, than any other.—Aſk ſome of this claſs for a definition of their favorite word, and they will be as likely to tell you it means one thing as another—but the definition is of no conſequence——*Ariſtocracy* is the *rallying ſound*, the *bye word* of the party, and that is ſufficient.—Thoſe who, through honeſt ignorance, aſſign to themſelves the part of prejudicing the public mind againſt ſuch whoſe political opinions are as conſiſtent as their own, claim the indulgence of pity—while ſome who, from leſs honeſt motives, employ their time to anſwer ſimilar ends, deſerve, in ſome inſtances, the ſevereſt cenſure, in others, contempt.

That the miſt of ignorance, which has ſo long darkened and overſpread the greateſt part of the habitable globe, may ſpeedily vaniſh before the bright rays of the ſun of freedom, and the whole human race participate in the rich bleſſings of equal liberty, law and juſtice, muſt be the fervent deſire of every philanthropic heart.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

FRANCE, the rival time immemorial of Great-Britain, had in the courſe of the war, which ended in 1763, ſuffered from the ſucceſsful arms of the latter the ſevereſt loſſes and the moſt mortifying defeats. Britain from that moment had acquired an aſcendant over France in the affairs of Europe, and in the commerce of the world, too decided to be endured without impatience, or without an eager deſire of finding a favorable opportunity to deſtroy it, and repair the breach which had been made in the national glory. The animoſity of wounded pride conſpired with calculations of the intereſt of the State to give a keen edge to that impatience and to that deſire.

The American Revolution offered the occaſion. It attracted early the notice of France, though with extreme circumſpection. As far as countenance and aid may be preſumed to have been given prior to the epoch of the acknowledgment of our independence, it will be no unkind derogation to aſſert, that they were marked neither with liberalty, nor with vigour; that they wore the appearance rather of a deſire to keep alive diſturbances, which would embarraſs a rival power, than of a ſerious deſign to aſſiſt a revolution, or a ſerious expectation that it would be effected.

The victories of Saratoga, the capture of an army, which went a great way towards deciding the iſſue of the conteſt, decided alſo the heſitations of France. They eſtabliſhed in the government of that country a confidence in our ability to accompliſh our purpoſe; and as a conſequence of it produced the treaties of alliance and commerce.

It is impoſſible to ſee in all this any thing more than the conduct of a rival nation, embracing a moſt promiſing opportunity to repreſs the pride and diminiſh the dangerous power of its rival; by ſeconding a ſucceſsful reſiſtance to its authority, and by lopping off a valuable portion of its dominions. The diſmemberment of this country from Great-Britain was an obvious and a very important intereſt of France. It cannot be doubted, that it was the determining motive, and an adequate compenſation for the aſſiſtance afforded us.

Men of ſenſe, in this country, deduced an encouragement to the part which their zeal for liberty prompted them to take in our revolution, from the probability of the cooperation of France and Spain. It will be remembered, that this argument was uſed in the publications of the day; but upon what was it bottomed? Upon the known competition between thoſe powers and Great-Britain, upon their evident intereſt to reduce her power and circumſcribe her empire; not upon motives of regard to our intereſt, or of attachment to our cauſe. Whoever ſhould have alledged the latter, as grounds of the expectation held out, would have been then juſtly conſidered as a viſionary, or a deceiver. And whoever ſhall now aſcribe the aid we received to ſuch motives would not deſerve to be viewed in a better light.

The inference from theſe facts is not obſcure. Aid and co-operation founded upon a great intereſt, *purſued* and *obtained* by the party affording them, is not a proper ſtock upon which to engraft that enthuſiaſtic gratitude, which is claimed from us, by thoſe *who love France more than the United States.*

This view of the ſubject, extorted by the extravagancy of ſuch a claim, is not meant to diſparage the juſt pretenſions of France upon our *good will.* Though neither in the *motives* to the ſuccours which ſhe furniſhed us, nor in their *extent* (conſidering how powerfully *the point of honor in ſuch a war* reinforced the conſiderations of intereſt when ſhe was once engaged) can be found a ſufficient baſis for that gratitude which is the theme of ſo much declamation: Yet we ſhall find in the manner of affording us thoſe ſuccours juſt cauſe for our eſteem and friendſhip.

France did not attempt, in the firſt inſtance, to take advantage of our ſituation to extort from us any humiliating or injurious conceſſions, as the price of her aſſiſtance; nor afterwards in the progreſs of the war, to impoſe hard terms as the condition of particular aids.

Though this courſe was certainly dictated by policy; yet it was an honorable and a magnanimous policy; ſuch a one as always conſtitutes a title to the approbation and eſteem of mankind; and a claim to the friendſhip and acknowledgment of the party, in whoſe favor it is practiced.

But theſe ſentiments are ſatisfied on the part of a nation; when they produce ſincere wiſhes for the happineſs of the party from whom it has experienced ſuch conduct, and a cordial diſpoſition to *render all good and friendly offices which can be rendered without prejudice to its own ſolid and permanent intereſts.*

To aſk of a nation ſo ſituated, to make a ſacrifice of ſubſtantial intereſt; to expoſe itſelf to the jealouſy, ill will, or reſentment of the reſt of the world; to hazard in an eminent degree its own ſafety, for the benefit of the party, who may have obſerved towards it

the conduct which has been described—would be to ask more than the nature of the case demands, more than the fundamental maxims of society authorise, more than the dictates of sound reason justify.

A question has arisen, with regard to the proper object of that gratitude, which is so much insisted upon; whether the unfortunate Prince by whom the assistance received was given; or the nation of whom he was the Chief or the organ. It interests the national justice to form right conceptions on this point.

The arguments which support the latter idea are as follow.

"Louis the XVI was but the constitutional agent of the French nation. He acted for and on behalf of the nation; 'twas with their money and their blood he supported our cause. 'Tis to them therefore, not to him, that our obligations are due. Louis the XVI. in taking our part was no doubt actuated by State-policy. An absolute Prince could not love liberty. But the people of France patronized our cause with zeal, from sympathy in its object. The people therefore, not its monarch are entitled to our sympathy."

This reasoning may be ingenious, but it is not founded in *nature* or *fact*.

Louis the XVI, though no more than the constitutional agent of the nation, had at the time the sole power of managing its affairs, the legal right of directing its will and its forces. It belonged to him to assist us, or not, without consulting the nation; and he did assist us without such consultation. His will alone was *active*; that of the nation *passive*. If there was any kindness in the decision, demanding a return of kindness from us, it was the kindness of Louis the XVI; his heart was the depository of the sentiment. Let the genuine voice of nature then, unperverted by political subleties, pronounce whether the acknowledgment, which may be due for that kindness, can be equitably transferred from him to others, who had no share in the decision. Whether the *principle of gratitude* ought to determine us to behold with indifference his misfortunes, and with satisfaction the triumphs of his enemies.

The doctrine that the Prince is only the organ of his nation is conclusive to enforce the obligations of good faith between nation and nation; in other words, the observance of duties stipulated in treaties for national purposes—and it will even suffice to continue to a nation a claim to the friendship and good will of another resulting from friendly offices done by its Prince; but it would be to carry it too far and to render it too artificial to attribute to it the effect of transferring that claim from the Prince to the nation, by way of opposition and contrast. Friendship, good will, gratitude for favors received have so inseparable a reference to the motives with which and to the persons by whom they were rendered, as to be incapable of being transferred to *another* at *his expence*.

(This number of P[illegible] [illegible]

From the *New-York Daily Gazette*.

MR. M'LEAN,

EVERY benevolent heart must be agitated with mingled sentiments of compassion and horror, at the late well authenticated accounts of the massacre of eight or ten thousand white people, men, women and children; and the total destruction of the city of Cape-Francois. And what has occasioned this horrible carnage and devastation? It appears, from what we have been able to learn, that it originated in a dispute between the commissioners Sonthonax and Polverel, and the Governor Galbau, all acting under the authority of the National Convention. Galbau, it seems, had been received at the Cape, and installed in the government, before the arrival of the commissioners. This was deemed by these *humble Citizens* an infringement of their authority, a deprivation of some part of their dignity. To support their cause in opposition to the Governor, the mulattoes are introduced, the negroes are excited to wrest the arms out of the hands of their masters, and a general destruction of the defenceless inhabitants ensues without any distinction of sex or age. These are the men who *talk* so much of *equality*; but when they come to *act*, we find that, rather than endure the least supposed diminution of their power, they will hazard the total demolition of a great and flourishing city, and the shedding of the blood of all its inhabitants.

——————Man! proud Man!
Dress't in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
Like an *angry ape*
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As makes the Angels weep.——

It is reported, that at least two thousand of the wretched fugitives from that devoted place, are on their way to seek an asylum in the peaceful abodes of this happy country—they are coming with no more property than what could be bro't off by poor wretches flying in consternation from a general massacre. I have observed in some of the papers, an invitation to the French people residing in this city, to meet at Corre's Hotel, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile. Would it not be a much more becoming specimen of their patriotism, as well as humanity, to save the expence of a sumptuous entertainment, and make provision for the reception of their wretched countrymen, who will soon be here in a state of nakedness and poverty? JUBA.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, April 28.

THE French, with an eye to a diversion, having re-entered Deux Ponts, and spread their forces from Saar-Louis to Bitche, the Duke of Brunswick has pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground they occupy, and was followed yesterday by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Deux Ponts, proceeded to Carlesberg, the French having in the mean time retreated back to the heights that border on the Duchy. Custine has published a proclamation, in which he endeavors to prove, that he is not the greatest public robber in existence.

The Clubbists at Mentz, endeavor more than the French themselves, by every possible expedient, to prevent a capitulation; and the National Deputies, to keep up the [illegible] of delusion, have declared in a proclamation, that they expect a succour of sixty thousand men. The French have plundered the peasants at Hombach, and committed every possible enormity.

Prince Maximilian, of Deux-Ponts, makes the campaign with the Prussian army.

We have possession of a battery very near Mentz, formed on the ruins of an ancient entrenchment, from which we play on the fort, and the Bastion named Phillippe. We have contrived by means of the relicks of an old Roman aqueduct, to inundate the enemy's mines.

General Dumourier is still at Stuttgard.

TOURNAY, May 3.

On the first, the French under Dampiere, attacked Gen. Clairfait's posts at Raimes and Vicogne, with considerable force. Their intention probably was to relieve Conde, which they would have succeeded in, had they taken these posts.—They made four several attacks from five in the morning till the evening, but were repulsed with the assistance of a detachment from the Prussians under General Knoblesdorf, sent from their camp at Maulde, notwithstanding a French corps which was posted in front of the camp to keep them in check. The two battalions of Prussians had left the camp near Tournay, to reinforce those posted at Maulde. The affair was severe, and the loss great on both sides; but the French were completely repulsed.

The same day the French also left their camp at Famars, and attacked Prince Cobourg's Posts at St. Sauve and Urmaing, probably with a view to prevent his giving any assistance to Clairfait.

The infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Austrians, and at the same time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade and feint attack from the right, but were so well received from the right by the Austrians, that they fell back into two villages in great disorder, to the amount of 15,000, and were some time exposed to a heavy cannonade, by which they lost 5 or 600 men, without daring to move out until their cavalry advanced and covered their retreat, which they made in great confusion, and were pursued by the Austrians beyond the last height before their camp at Famars, which the latter would have forced, had they been stronger. The French have left 12 pieces of cannon, among which were two 16 and three 12 pounders—the rest were 8 and 6 polers. These attacks which were gently meant to relieve or raise the siege of Conde, by turning out exact contrary to their expectation, ll probably hasten its surrender

We had yesterday small affair with the French at aimes. The French chose to attacus, and were fools enough to bri a cannon, which they had tin to fire but once, the Austrian calry falling in sword in hand befe they could load again, and took he cannon, and ammunition waggn with eight horses. The French had 15 or 16 killed, and 14 taken, mong whom was an artillery officer. The French made a confused stand on the road and fields; but on th arrival of two Hanoverian canno, and firing a couple of rounds a them, they took to their heels, and retired to a village, into which w fired a couple of shots more, which frightened them to such a degree, that they run and did not stop until they got to Orchie. The guards and Hanoverian horse were not there, being at too great a distance to arrive in time. We had only a battalion of Hanoverian foot, and some Austrian cavalry. Our loss only one Austrian killed, and one horse.

PARIS, April 25.

Six thousand Marseillois, at the instigation of the Jacobins, are marching to this capital. You will see in the details of the convention I enclose you, that Marat was yesterday acquitted. He lost no time in resuming his seat in the convention, whither he was followed by a formidable mob, who had previously placed on his head a civic crown.

This farce will most probably be followed by a tragedy, on the arrival of the Marseillois, who will see Marat in the light of a much injured patriot.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
APRIL 23.

The Deputies returned from Valenciennes stated, that they had taken every precaution to counteract the ill effects of the extreme dearth of provisions experienced in that city, thro' the treachery of Dumourier, who had conveyed stores to the enemy. The frontier towns, they added, were in a respectable state of defence. They had narrowly escaped being shot by a set of counter revolutionists, whilst harranguing the troops.

Referred to the committee of public safety.

Barbaroux impeached Monge, the marine minister, whom he thought guilty of unpardonable negligence, in allowing seventeen merchant ships belonging to the port of Marseilles, and returning thither from the colonies, to be captured by the English and Spanish fleets, notwithstanding sixteen sail of French ships of the line were cruizing in the Mediterranean

April 24. Chales, a National Depnty from the department of Maine and Loire, represented the parade and luxurious manners of General Berruyer, which he thought incompatible with the command of Sans Culottes. The soldiers of the General's army were in a state bordering on insurrection, and demanded the appointment of their own officers.

Sitting of the Jacobins.

Robespierre, the younger, denounced Le Brun, the minister, who was guilty, he said, of the crime of leze-nation, when he presented to the convention the proclamation of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

LONDON, May 7.

General Custine, at the head of 20,000 men, is ready to attack the Electorate of Treves, and his advanced posts are already on the Electoral frontiers.

English Stocks, 7th May—3 per cents. 76.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Pallas,	Richmond,	Newport
Polly,	Clark,	Portsmouth
Sloop Salem,	Elkins,	New York
	Thomas,	Virginia
	Berley,	do.
	Bell,	do.
	Industry,	Town,
Schr. Ann,	Checteman,	St [illegible]

AMERICA.

BASSETERRE, (St. Christopher's) June 3.

Died on Thursday last, Monsieur Louis Nicholas Durand de Surmond, a French royalist. Harrassed by the democratic party of Guadaloupe, and unable to reside in that island with any kind of comfor, he disposed of a small estate, and was about to retreat to America, there to seek an asylum from the storms, by which in common with his countrymen of the same political principles with himself, he had been three years buffetted—in a brig bound to Boston, he embarked himself, his wife, and his children—in the same vessel was deposited all his worldly effects,—the price of his plantation,—scarce had they got without sight of land when they fell in with an English privateer from St. Vincent, and were captured—no discrimination could be observed—his fortune became the property of the captors: and he was brought into this port, despoiled of the means of subsistence: In this truly pitiable situation with a heart torn with anguish, and a body emaciated by sickness and fatigue, unable to bear the ills of fortune, he lingered a few days and died, lamenting the miseries of a helpless wife and children. Being known by some of his countrymen among us to have been a member of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, his remains were followed to the grave by a respectable number of the order, and were buried with all the honors of masonry.

ST. JOHN's, (Augusta) June 4.

It is a fact, we understand, it coming from the best authority, that a French frigate was in the beginning of May, lying at anchor in the Delaware, to surprize all British vessels going in or coming from Philadelphia. A fine ship, the Grange of Liverpool, was captured by her a few miles below that city, as was also a brig owned in Bermuda. The prizes were sent into Philadelphi. There is another frigate said to be off Charleston with similar views.—These extraordinary proceedings, will we hope, soon be seriously noticed by our ministry.

We are sorry to announce the death of his excellency Gen. Woodley; who died on Sunday last, at St. Christopher's.

The honorable John Stanley, as President of St. Christopher's, succeeds to the chief command for the time being.

Yesterday arrived from New-York the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, his mother, and lady, and Miss Meredith.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 22.

Died, the 21st instant, in George-Town, Mr. Thomas Nicholls, jun. His premature exit affords an instructive lesson to all; but particularly to those addicted to gaming. It seems Mr. Lewis Coxen and Mr. Nicholls had been playing billiards; a dispute arose between them about the trifling sum of one quarter of a dollar; blows succeeded, Mr. Nicholls received a blow from his antagonist which fractured his scull, and in a very few days brought him to his end. Ye gay licentious youth, and all ye who accustom yourselves to gaming, look at this, and suddenly break off, from so mischievious a practice.

From a St. Eustatius Paper of May 31.

Captain William Hall, who anchored here last evening from Antigua, where he was carried in, and the whole of the French property on board being condemned, consisting of 90 hogsheads and 4 tierces of clayed Sugar, 9 bales Cotton, 9 barrels of Coffee, his freight and expences were paid him punctually and the greatest attention to justice was made use of by the officers of the King, also by the officers of the schooner Lydia, and by Mr. Robert M[illegible]day, owner of the said privateer.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

Captain John Fanning of the brig Union, arrived on Sunday in 14 days from Cape-Francois, gives us the following melancholy particulars reſpecting the fate of that unhappy Iſland.

"On the 18th June the civil commiſſioners, Meſſrs. Sonthonax and Polverel, arrived at the Cape from Port-au-Prince; they immediately ſuſpended M. Galbaud, the Governor and Commander of the troops at that place, and ſent him on board ſhip; on the 18th a number of mulattoes were encouraged by theſe gentlemen to come into the town, who by unfair means armed all the negroes belonging to the citizens, and encouraged them to aſſiſt in deſtroying the whites, which ſcene, it is ſaid, actually begun on the 20th about noon, when a moſt horrid maſſacre enſued, neither women nor children were ſpared, upwards of 10,000 white inhabitants were butchered, and about 2,500 ſaved themſelves in the French and American veſſels in the harbor; the wretches then began to plunder the town—after which they ſet fire to it, and on the 22d when Captain Fanning ſailed, the burning was going on, and there was only the church, government houſe, de Caſerne and Gregarie ſaved; they left there the Amerique of 74 guns. Capt. Fanning ſailed in company with about 150 ſail of veſſels, bound to different ports in America, under convoy of two French 74s and 4 frigates, who were bound, as ſuppoſed, to Boſton or Newport, ſo that we may ſoon expect to hear of their arrival. On Sunday laſt he fell in with the Ambuſcade, off Barnegat, who detained him for three hours, and then ordered him to proceed on. Capt. Fanning's regiſter and all his papers were burnt at the Cape.

Cape Francois was a neat well-built city, the buildings chiefly of ſtone, ſaid to be as large as New-York. The large church has eſcaped the flames, being all of ſtone, and covered ſo as the fire cannot make any impreſſion. The government houſe has ſuffered much from the cannon-ſhot; the ſoldiery were ſtill engaged in fighting in town. It is ſuppoſed that this diſaſterous affair proceeded entirely from the difference between the two commiſſioners, who aſſumed the power, and Governor Galbaud, who thought his rightful authority invaded. He headed a number of ſailors from the ſhips, who made the firſt attack, and repulſed the mulattoes, but having at hand a number of negroes with arms, they repulſed the ſailors and whites.

Capt. Fanning obſerves, that he could have carried off loads of plunder when he came away, as the inhabitants had left their houſes and property to ſave their lives. Capt. Fanning parted with the fleet the 30th June.

Philadelphia, July 13.

The PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in town from the Southward on Thurſday laſt.

The produce of the *Circus* THIS DAY, is to be applied to the benefit of the Poor.

The citizens of Baltimore have appointed a committee of ſix gentlemen, French and American, to deviſe ways and means of affording ſuccour and relief to the people from Cape-Francois.

The members of the French Society of the Friends of Liberty and Equality, in this city, have had a ſpecial meeting for a like purpoſe; a ſubſcription being opened, 800 dollars were ſubſcribed immediately.—There has been a ſpecial meeting alſo of the French benevolent Society, on the occaſion.

There cannot remain a doubt that the ſacred ſpirit of benevolence, will catch from city to city thro' the continent, till effectual proviſion is made to ſuccor theſe unfortunate fugitives from *fire* and *ſword*.

The Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the Bahamas, has iſſued a proclamation allowing and permitting, for ſix months, computing from the 11th day of April laſt, into the ports of Naſſau, Exuma, and Turk's-Iſlands, as well in foreign as Britiſh bottoms, the following ſpecies of proviſions, viz. corn and and all ſorts of grain and pulſe, flour and bread, rice, and every ſpecies of ſalt proviſions, cattle, live ſtock, and lumber of all kinds.

On Sunday laſt arrived at Baltimore the ſhip Atlantic, Captain Hugh Wilſon, in 6 weeks from Liſbon; by whom we learn, that, when he ſailed, there was in that port, ready for ſea, a fleet of 16 ſhips of the line, which, it was reported, was bound to Ferrol—that the French Ambaſſador ſailed from Liſbon to Havre-de-Grace in the ſhip Columbus, of this port—That Frenchmen who were heard ſpeaking favorably of French politics, were immediately committed to priſon—That on the 2d of May laſt, the Princeſs royal was delivered of a daughter, on which occaſion every houſe in the city was ſplendidly illuminated for three nights, as was alſo the ſhipping in the harbor, and decorated with the colours of different nations; the admiral had 1000 lamps on board, and the reſt in proportion.

We learn from Baltimore that a French ſhip of 74 guns arrived in Cheſapeake bay, on Thurſday week, from Cape-Francois, and a brig of 20 guns, with 1100 paſſengers, bound into Hampton road.—The brig Lily, of this place, was the ſame day off Cape Charles, with ſeveral other veſſels unknown.

On the 29th ult. arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, the Spaniſh brigantine Santa Catalina, a prize to the French ſchooner Sans Pareil, Capt. Bouteille, carrying 14 ſwivels, and 50 men. The privateer was out 15 days from Cape-Francois, and fell in with the Santa Catalina off the mouth of Mantanzaz, 25 leagues to the leeward of the Havanna, loaded with cedar and mahogany for the king's yard at the Havanna. On being ordered to ſtrike to the French Republic, the Spaniard ſaid he would not; when the privateer immediately fired into her, and five men were killed, and the captain and four men jumped into the water from out of the cabin windows, and were drowned. The privateer took 5 veſſels that day (June 12) viz. the above brig and four ſchooners. On the 13th they captured an Engliſh brig from Jamaica, her firſt voyage, loaded with rum and ſugar, which they ſent into Charleſton.

On Tueſday arrived here, the ſchooner Cleopatra, I. Williams, maſter, from Spain, and laſt from Corunna, in 52 days. By this veſſel, we learn, that on May 1ſt, there had been an engagement between St. John de Luz and Bayonne, in which the Spaniſh forces had met with a ſevere repulſe, and were driven back to St. John de Luz, which is on the frontiers; and in their retreat they were obſtructed by a river, and not having a ſufficient number of boats, they were forced to ſwim, and great numbers were drowned. The head quarters of the French army being at Bayonne, after the engagement the French troops retired to that place—their number in that garriſon conſiſts of a formidable army.

It is reported, ſays a correſpondent, that ſeven or eight Britiſh veſſels have ſailed from this port ſince the commencement of hoſtilities between France and England, with a greater number of guns, &c. than they had on board when they arrived—and that this has been known to the miniſter of France.—However this may be, we do not hear that any repreſentation on the ſubject has been made to the executive of the United States—At any rate, we may reſt aſſured, that no tranſaction whatever will be ſuffered to paſs unnoticed on the part of the government, that interferes with the ſtricteſt neutrality on the one hand, or an honorable recognition of the rights of treaties on the other.

The following very extraordinary obſervations are copied from a piece ſigned "JURA," in the National Gazette of Wedneſday laſt. The attempt therein made, ſays a correſpondent, to make a diſtinction between the people of the United States and their own government, is perfectly hoſtile to every republican idea; and the exhortation to the Miniſter of France, is little ſhort of a propoſition to tranſfer all the powers of the executive to a foreigner. It is evident from this ſample of the politics of a certain party, that their object is a diſſolution of the Union. THE EXTRACT.

"The Miniſter of France, I hope, will act with firmneſs and with ſpirit. The *people* are his friends; or the friends of France, and he will have nothing to apprehend; for as yet the people are the ſovereign of the United States. Too much complacency is an injury done his cauſe, for as every advantage is already taken of France, (not by the people) further condeſcenſion may lead to further abuſes. If one of the leading features of our government is puſillanimity, when the Britiſh lion ſhows his teeth, let France and her miniſter act as becomes the dignity and juſtice of their cauſe, and the honor and faith of nations."

A writer in the General Advertiſer, who very properly ſigns himſelf "a Jacobin," ſays, "It is no longer poſſible to doubt, that the intention of the executive of the United States, is to look upon the treaty of amity and commerce which exiſts between France and America as a nullity, and that they are preparing to join the League of kings againſt France." *What a gullet that can ſwallow this!*

It may be recollected, that when the treaties with France were formed, it was ſaid that ſome of the articles were ambiguous. This appears to have been a well founded ſuggeſtion; for tho' it was well known that our commiſſioners would never have dared to ſhew their faces in this country, had they made an *explicitly offenſive* treaty—yet it now appears, according to a lineal expoſition, that this was *intended* to be the caſe.

It may be ſafely affirmed, that the lies are as ten to one in the account current kept between the friends and enemies of *neutrality*, to the debit of the latter.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The friends of neutrality compoſe the great body of the people of the United States; of this truth there is full demonſtration—indeed, a contrary ſuſpicion implies the exiſtence of the moſt monſtrous abſurdity.—For it is impoſſible that an enlightened people ſhould not diſcern its beſt intereſt, when the whole world is pouring its treaſures into its boſom.—A ſtrict neutrality then in the mouth of *every one*—but in the hearts of few reſtleſs and uneaſy ſouls, who will never have peace while their country is at reſt, a contrary idea is cheriſhed—Hence the outrageous things againſt the *declaration* of this general ſentiment of the Union through its proper medium—hence the vile abuſe of thoſe who take meaſures to ſhew that the country is ſincere in its declarations.—We may be neutral, but it is baſtardly conduct to ſay ſo—and the merchants of America are the tools of Britiſh emiſſaries in taking meaſures to ſecure to their country and themſelves the immenſe advantages ariſing from the Independence and political ſituation of the United States!!

The *honeſty* of those who ſay they are friends to the neutrality of the United States, is ſtrikingly exemplified by the abuſe thrown on the Preſident, merely for proclaiming that neutrality.

A writer who plays truth in a conſpicuous ſituation may be ſure having her daubed with the paltry production of thoſe who are made uneaſy at having their ignorance and folly expoſed.

It is not to be wondered at that thoſe who have been perpetually at work to excite ſedition and oppoſition to peace and government in this country, ſhould be the *only* perſons who cry out againſt every meaſure taken to preſerve the peace and neutrality of the United States during the preſent European war. Let the enemies of peace and union, write, and print, and write—let them build a pyramid of it—let them aſſail the confidence of the people in government which realizes to them all the ſolid bleſſings of independence they enjoy; without which, that independence would have been the fruitful parent of all poſſible miſery to the people of America.——I ſay, ſays a correſpondent, let all this ſcribling, and defaming and lying, form the long columns of the vehicles of antifederal ſlander, for weeks months and years in ſucceſſion—and all is very well.—But, if the villainy of theſe *counter-revolutioniſts*, who are ſtriving to bring the people back to the degrading periods of committee-me, anarchy and diſtreſs, ſhould be expoſed—if the things that make for the laſting peace and proſperity of the people are ſet before their eyes, in a ſtriking point of view—if the fallacy of thoſe principles is unfolded, the weakneſs of their judgment expoſed, and the incompetency of thoſe ſyſtems developed, which the enemies of our government oppoſe to *experience* and *facts*—a hue and cry is raiſed—and we hear the moſt pitiable lamentations concerning long-winded eſſays, and labored inveſtigations! The writhings of the Serpent however, ſhew that he is mortally wounded.

At this important criſis, what would have been the fate of this country, had not the infinitely wiſe arbiter of the fate of nations previouſly inſpired the people of the United States to adopt the New-Conſtitution?

If we are to be ſaved from the horrors of war, it will be owing to the confidence of the people in the wiſdom of the government—if not, but patriotiſm ſpurns the idea—although the infernally wicked ſentiment has been broached, that the *people* and the *government* have different intereſts.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Shortly to be publiſhed, an impartial account of the characters, principles and practices of the Group—or Knot of politicians to whom the people of the United States are indebted for all that maſs of political ſlander with which they have been favored ſince the month of January laſt.

This work will be highly intereſting, as it will ſerve to develope the ſecret ſprings of action in thoſe who never ſubſcribed to the declaration of Independence, in which there is this abominable expreſſion, That the United States will conſider the people of Great-Britain as they do the reſt of the world—"Enemies in war—in peace Friends"—It will ſhew that "Peace, Liberty and Safety," now the envied lot of this happy country, never were the object of theſe perſons, in the late war—but a blind, inveterate and eternal war with the *people* of Britain—It will alſo explain the motives of that rancor, which theſe perſons hold towards the men who were the inſtruments of ſecuring the liberties of America, and confirming our independence on the baſis of a glorious peace—whom, for theſe things they will never forgive.—It will explain the principles of that oppoſition to the new conſtitution, and of the adminiſtration formed under its auſpices; which alone gives birth to every unfavorable idea that ſoils the annals of the United States. An oppoſition which is bred in the bone of certain perſons among us, who never could find the center of gravity for their poſteriors, ſince chairs were firſt in faſhion. Thus far the work will have reference to *native* malcontents.

The ſecond part will relate to a few geniuſes, whom the demon of diſcord has tranſplanted into this ſoil of freedom—as thorns in the fields of America, to repreſs the exuberance of our growth.—This will be the moſt wretched part of the whole production—as our author cannot advance one ſtep, without encountering the whole legion of ingratitude, falſhood, perjury, roguery, impudence and ignorance. The whole to conclude with a ſerious and diſpaſſionate addreſs to the Underſtanding of the people of the United States—in which it will be ſhewn, that there is the higheſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that thoſe who enjoyed their confidence in the "Times that tried Mens Souls," and have ſince diſcovered their abilities and patriotiſm, by promoting the beſt intereſts of their country in every poſſible direction—are probably as good friends of the people, as men who have uniformly oppoſed every ſtep towards a ſtable and juſt government—or, as perſons who know not *us*—and of whom it may be ſaid, that it would have been happy if we had never *known them*.

Sung at Elizabeth-Town, N. J. at the celebration of Independence, July 4, 1793.

TUNE—"RULE BRITANNIA, &c."

WHEN exil'd *Freedom*, forc'd to roam,
Sought refuge on *Columbia's* ſhores,
The lovely wand'rer found a home,
And this the *Day* that made *Her* ours.
Hail Columbia! Columbia hail! to THEE
The praiſe is due that MAN IS FREE!

In her defence, the patriot crowd,
Ruſh'd to the field, and frown'd on Death:
They ſeal'd her triumphs with their blood,
And hail'd her with their dying breath.
Hail Columbia, &c.

'Twas not Columbia's cauſe alone;
At ſtake, the Rights of Mankind lay:
That cauſe, ſhall diſtant Nations own,
And hail, with joy, this feſtive Day.
Hail Columbia, &c.

'Tis the World's Day-Star, and ſhall laſt
Till Slav'ry's Shadows be withdrawn:
And lo! that Night is almoſt paſt,
And *Europe's* Day begins to dawn.
Hail Columbia, &c.

How bright will be its noon-tide ray!
When *Univerſal* Freedom reigns;
When not a *Deſpot* clouds the day,
And not a Slave on earth remains.
Hail Columbia, &c.

Mankind ſhall ne'er *this Day* forget,
Its *brave Defenders'* worth ſhall own;
Shall love the Mem'ry of FAYETTE,
And ſhout the Name of *WASHINGTON*.
Hail Columbia, &c.

BOOKSELLERS' TOASTS.

THE Company of Bookſellers of Dublin lately dined together, when the following toaſts were drank:

1. The King's and all the *great* heads of the empire. 2. Fertility to brains and inſatiable appetites to curioſity. 3. A literary war, a ſmart preſs, and deva[illegible] to ink and paper. 4. Empty ſtomachs, attic apartments and clear intellects to the republic of authors. 5. Dr. Prieſtly, and the whole ſociety of bookwrights. 6. Mr. Burke and his friends, and perpetual Paine to them. 7. The liberty of the preſs, and the preſs of liberty. 8. Mr. Pitt's works bound in Turkey, with Ruſſian bands. 9. The enemies of Ireland bound in Morocco. 10. Our favorite volumes in *ſheets*. 11. Combuſtion to the libraries of Ireland. 12. May every wit want his dinner who wont dig in his brains for it. 13. Perpetual war amongſt the pamphleteers. 14. The triple alliance of ink, paper and calf-ſkin. 15. The memory of Dr. Fauſtus, and proſperity to the *black-art*. 16. The intrigues of Parnaſſus—the foundling hoſpital for wit, and the accoucheurs of the muſes. 17. May the ſtomachs of the epicures be transferred to their heads, that intellect may feed while gluttony does penance. 18. The enemies of Ireland *out of print*, and no new edition. 19. A handſome preface, ingenious introduction, good title, bold impreſſion, ſtrong binding, and general circulation to friendſhip and hoſpitality.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1793.

AT a meeting of a number of Citizens, to conſult on meaſures for the relief of the diſtreſſed citizens of Cape-Francois, arrived and expected to arrive in this city.

JOHN WILCOCKS in the Chair.

It was propoſed that nine perſons be a committee to enquire into the circumſtances, and aſcertain the numbers of the perſons to be relieved.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:

Peter S. Duponceau, Jacob Shoemaker, James Vanuxem, Ambroſe Vaſſe, Peter Lemaigre, John G. Wachſmuth, John Vaughan, Andrew Petit, and Robert Ralſton.

Who are authoriſed to afford temporary relief, and be reimburſed out of the contributions to be raiſed hereafter.

The foregoing committee are requeſted to make report of their enquiries to the Chairman, who, with the advice of the committee, will call a general meeting of the citizens when occaſion may require.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,

ROBERT RALSTON, Sec'ry.

The manufacture of Morocco-Leather has been brought to a high degree of perfection in this ſtate. The red, black, green, and other colours of Morocco Leather which is now expoſed for ſale, and was manufactured by Mr. *David Callaghan*, merchant in this city, is ſaid to exceed any imported from Turkey. The expence which has been incurred in bringing this manufacture to its preſent ſtate, is very conſiderable, and well worthy governments encouragement.

Various other manufactures eſtabliſhed in ſeveral of the ſtates, deſerve to be noticed, particularly that of ſhot, by Mr. *Stephen Auſtin*; for in this, as well as many other uſeful undertakings, the firſt expence has been great, and as there can be little doubt but that this article will be furniſhed at a cheaper rate than any imported, we hope to ſee merit and induſtry duly rewarded.

☞ *The Boſton papers printed laſt Saturday and Monday, due by the Mail of yeſterday, were not then received. We are at a loſs to account for their failure—whether it is owing to any negligence on the part of the printers, or to their detention at the Poſt-Office in New-York.*

It is to be regretted, that one object in the Poſt-Office regulations, by which the Mails paſs with ſo much celerity between this city and Boſton, ſhould, at this intereſting moment, be ſo frequently defeated.

☞ Extracts from the Laws of the "Aſſociated Reformers, &c." ſhall appear in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/9
3 per Cents,	9/19
Deferred,	10/9
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, *&* DANIEL CARROLL, *Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost			50,000
1 Cash Prize			25,000
1 ditto			20,000
1 ditto			15,000
1 ditto			10,000
2 ditto	5,000	are	10,000
10 ditto	1,000		10,000
20 ditto	500		10,000
100 ditto	100		10,000
200 ditto	50		10,000
400 ditto	25		10,000
1,000 ditto	20		20,000
15,000 ditto	10		150,000
16,737 Prizes		Dollars	350,000
33,263 Blanks			
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March, 61793.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-street,
PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety.* If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt*, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said *Thomas Sloss Gantt* may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, strait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.
July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 3d instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that on which these payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, south Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several states are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORT-AMERICA.

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her size, built, how found and fitted, and whether puble or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European risques, in six months.

For India and China risques, in 12 months.

For risques by the year, in eight months.

For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requested to take notice, that the fourth and last payment is due, and must be made on or before the 13th day of July next, either to the Cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit at New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of New-York—the Cashier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—or John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey.—And that the shares of all persons neglecting to make such payment, and the monies by them previously paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the said society.

That the subscriber is duly authorized to make the requisite indorsments upon the certificates of shares, and that books of transfer are opened at his office in Front-street.

NICHOLAS LOW.

New-York, June 12, 1793. (eptf3)

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TICKETS
In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble [illegible]

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobsons at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of Subscription papers, and by the Editor at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793,

THE EDITOR

MOST earnestly requests those of his distant Subscribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as soon as possible.—Those persons who have received subscription money on his account are desired to remit the same. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a serious amount—Serious, as they are the only resource to discharge very serious engagements incurred in the prosecution of this expensive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors *of the* Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. cd12w

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *proposes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than SIX *papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.*

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Island of St. Domingo,

MAKES and sells all sorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He also mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23, Race-street, near Front-street.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Isle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute sorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-street, pres Front-street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-town & Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the month of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.